

STATE OF IDAHO  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME  
Ross Leonard, Director

CATCHES OF DOWNSTREAM MIGRATING  
CHINOOK SALMON AND STEELHEAD TROUT  
IN BARGE TRAPS BELOW BROWNLEE DAM,  
1959

Annual Report

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Introduction

This program was initiated as a part of a cooperative project among the fisheries agencies of Oregon and Idaho, the Fish and Wildlife Service and Idaho Power Company in conformance with orders from the Federal Power Commission of August 26, 1958, relative to closure of the diversion tunnel at Brownlee Dam and filling of Brownlee Reservoir.

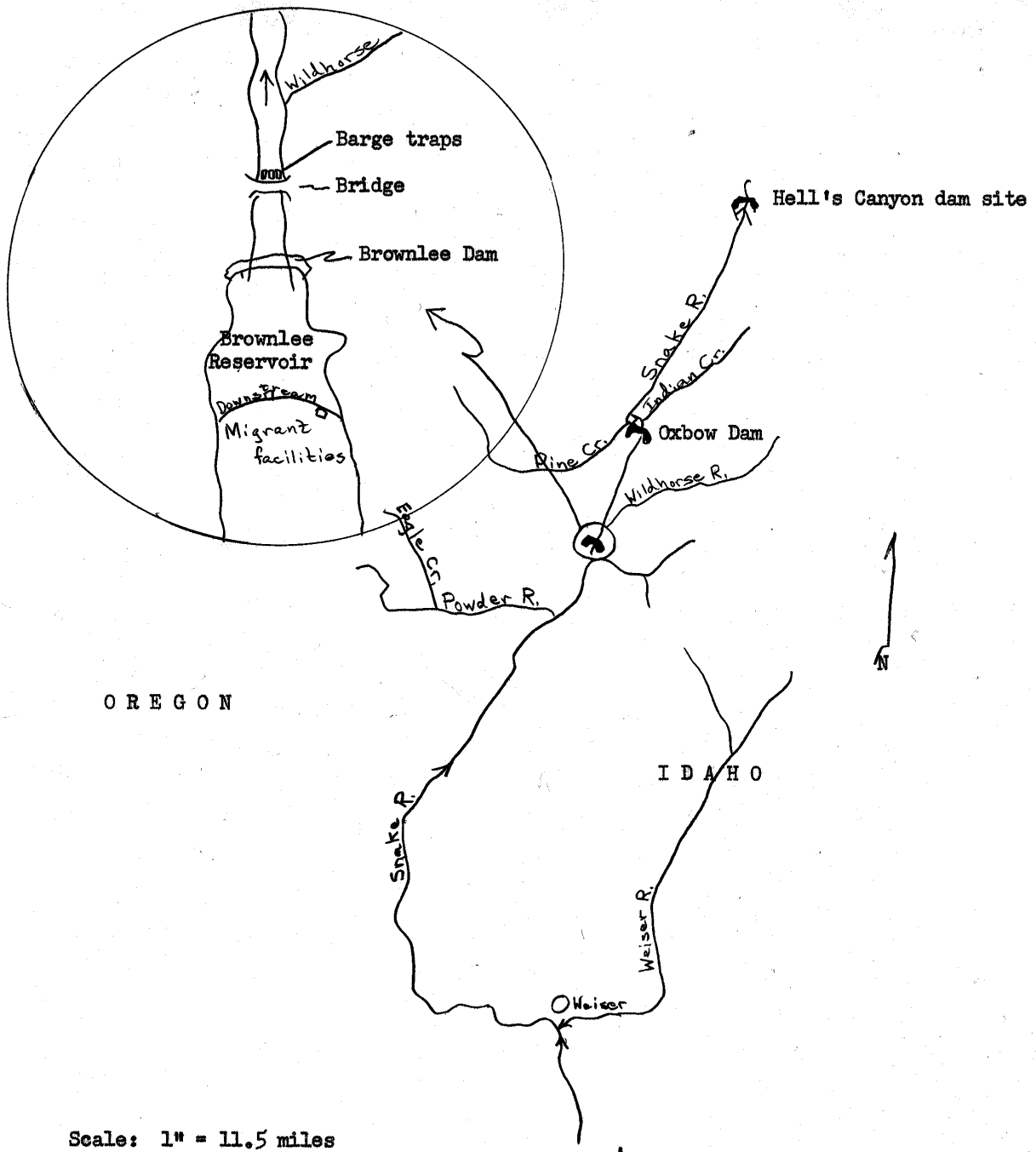
The primary purpose of the trapping was to determine if fish were passing the barrier net and the dam and proceeding downstream prior to completion of the downstream passage facilities (Figure 1). The need for extensive repairs to and changes in construction of the net during 1959-60 has made the continued operation of the barge traps necessary.

Description of the barges and their operation

Three downstream migrant trapping barges were used during 1959, two of which were obtained from the Washington Department of Fisheries. The barges and their traps were fished across the Snake River below the Brownlee interstate bridge in water velocities varying from 3 to 9 feet per second. One barge was near each shore and one in the middle of the river. A full description of the barges and traps and fishing techniques employed is given in an earlier report (Bell, 1959).

The barges were fished in 24-hour shifts except where conditions made it impossible to check them. Records were kept for each barge, showing catch, water velocity, water temperature, turbidity, weather, river depth at trap throat, and approximate location of the barge by its distance from the shore. Fork lengths in mm. were taken of all anadromous game fish caught and all species were recorded by numbers caught. All live game fish were released immediately after measuring.

Figure 1. Middle Snake River Area



## Findings and Discussion

### Chinook salmon downstream migration

Two periods of extremely large catches of downstream chinook migrants occurred during 1959 in the downstream migrant trapping barges below Brownlee Dam as shown in Tables 1, 2 and. 3. The first period of high catches occurred between July 15 and August 26 when an estimated 81,979 chinook passed the bridge below Brownlee. The highest daily catch during this period, 249 chinook salmon, was made on August 8. An estimated 12,896 chinook passed the trapping site on this day.

A possible explanation for this large surge of fish, which either passed through or under the barrier net, was the release of large quantities of water from the reservoir on July 20 and 22 as shown in Table 2. The purpose of this drawdown was for an experimental fuse plug test at the Oxbow cofferdam. On July 20, the daily mean water release at Brownlee was 18,558 c.f.s. with a mean daily spill of 7,627 c.f.s. Large hourly releases were made at different times of the day. The largest hourly release was made between 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m. when 42,250 c.f.s. was discharged through the dam (Table 4). On July 22, the mean daily flow was 12,448 c.f.s. with a mean daily spill of 10,187 c.f.s. As on July 22, larger hourly releases were made. The end result of the sudden large drawdown was a marked temperature increase in the upper stratum of water in the reservoir adjacent to the dam which, along with increased water velocities in the reservoir, apparently caused salmon and steelhead to leave the reservoir--either going under the net or through holes in lower portions. On July 20, the water temperatures at various depths, taken at the Idaho Power Company barrier net during the morning, were: surface--74.9°, 10 feet--72.5°, 25 feet--70-7°, 50 feet--69.7° F. On July 28, the week after the large sudden drawdown, the water temperatures were: surface--78.2°, 10 feet--76.2°, 25 feet--76.0° and 50 feet--73.9° F. One hundred-foot temperatures were about the same on both days--64.4 and 64.5 degrees F., respectively. Downstream migrations in May and June

Table 1. Total catches all species, on downstream migrant trapping barges, Brownlee dam, by species and month, January 1, 1959 - December 31, 1959

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total by Species	Per cent of total	Per cent Game fish	Per cent Res fish
Chinook Salmon	1			60	66	345	705	1,482	20	652	170	31	3,532	46.94	53.96	
Steelhead Trout	3					2	3	14		11	1	2	36	.48	.55	
Black Crappie	1	103	443	24	31	120	31	79	178	241	148	5	1,404	18.66	21.45	40.12
Black Bullhead	20		16	75	95	64	20	56	61	51	25	8	491	6.52	7.50	14.03
Channel Catfish	9	3	54	146	54	13	23	22	68	254	271	69	986	13.10	15.06	28.17
Smallmouth Bass		4		1	3	2	1		6	6	10	15	48	.64	.73	1.37
Largemouth Bass											6		6	.08	.09	.17
Yellow Perch							1	1	1	2	2		7	.09	.11	.20
Whitefish							5			3			8	.11	.12	.23
Pumpkinseed									1	3			4	.05	.06	.12
Bluegill									11	3	6		20	.27	.31	.57
Sturgeon									1		1		2	.03	.03	.06
Eastern Brook										2			2	.03	.03	.06
Total Game Fish	34	110	513	306	249	546	789	1,654	347	1,228	640	130	6,546		100.00	
												Sub.	Total	87.00		85.10
															Per cent non-game fish	
Lamprey*	1	1	1	21	11	85	96	52	55	107	19	7	456	6.06	46.63	
Carp	6	2	7	7	2	35	8	12	16	49	7	2	153	2.03	15.64	4.37
Redside Shiner	1					1		2	1				5	.07	.50	.14
F.S. Sucker		1				15	2	8	27	152	17		222	2.95	22.70	6.34
Squawfish			2	4	5	1	1	3	1	2		1	20	.27	2.05	.57
Long Nosed Dace				5		21	42	12	1	7	1		89	1.18	9.10	2.54
Chiselmouth						5		1		8	3	4	21	.28	2.15	.60
Tadpole Madtom									6	3	3		12	.16	1.23	.34
Total non-game fish	8	4	10	37	18	163	1.19	90	107	328	50	14	978		100.00	
												Sub. Total		13.00		14.90
Total all Spec. Fish	42	114	523	343	267	709	938	1,744	454	1,556	690	144	7,524	100.00		100.00

Table 2. Reservoir elevation, 24-hour net storage change and surface temperature, daily mean Brownlee water release, spillway discharge, total barge trap catches and total downstream facility catches, July 1 - November 30, 1959\*:

Date	Reservoir Elevation MSL (+2000)	Reservoir 24-hr net storage change A.F.	Reservoir surface water temp. °F.	Daily mean Brownlee water release	Daily mean Brownlee spillway discharge cfs	Total barge trap catches		Total downstream migrant facility catches	
						Chinook	Steelhead	Chinook	Steelhead
July	76.22	0	70	12,446	3,271	1	0	476	134
2	76.22	0	71	10,040	1,165	2	0	533	24
3	76.36	+12,772	73	9,366	0	2	0	515	27
4	76.61	+ 3,688	72.8	9,228	1,691	4	0	885	20
5	76.99	+ 5,601	71.9	13,889	7,021	8	0	294	7
6	76.98	- 140	72	10,313	1,167	1	0	1,080	27
7	76.98	0	70.1	10,454	708	5	0	301	7
8	76.96	- 279	71.6	10,496	833	7	0	353	5
9	77.00	+ 558	72.1	11,144	896	3	0	353	25
10	76.96	- 1,395	72	10,411	0	2	0	250	8
11	76.97	+ 977	73	9,971	1,388	3	0	171	5
12	76.98	+ 139	73	12,853	5,028	1	0	130	3
13	76.92	- 837	74	9,835	717	1	0	87	2
14	76.96	- 279	76	10,245	928	2	0	27	0
15	77.00	+ 1,395	71.9	11,204	2,000	2	0	21	0
16	76.97	- 1,395	72	11,045	2,000	0	0	26	0
17	76.95	0	74	11,844	1,458	2	0	35	0
18	76.85	- 1,395	72	10,194	0	4	0	20	1
19	76.88	0	73	8,408	604	0	0	27	0
20	77.03	+ 2,790	74.9	18,558	7,627	0	0	38	0
21	76.20	-11,160	78	10,414	0	0	0	19	0
22	75.28	-15,540	78	12,448	10,187	0	0	41	0
23	75.03	-10,000	78	11,088	0	0	0	43	0
24	74.85	0	78	11,118	0	13	0	21	2
25	74.85	0	78	10,496	0	23	0	41	3
26	74.83	0	78	8,304	0	77	2	25	1
27	75.10	0	78	10,676	0	75	0	61	0
28	75.00	+ 8,850	77	9,814	0	117	0	88	0
29	75.01	+ 139	78	9,672	0	173	0	82	0
30	75.07	+ 278	78	9,631	0	90	0	21	0
31	75.28	+ 3,475	78	8,028	0	87	1	12	0
Aug.									
1	75.60	+ 5,143	78	8,185	100	91	0	11	0
2	75.95	+ 4,170	78	7,820	1,394	79	0	11	0
3	76.38	+ 5,996	79	8,535	1,052	84	0	58	0
4	76.69	+ 3,194	78	9,944	0	98	0	21	0
5	76.78	+ 2,386	78	9,477	0	92	3	13	0
6	76.88	+ 1,395	76	9,926	0	105	1	16	0
7	76.98	+ 1,395	76	10,949	0	149	3	26	0
8	76.85	- 2,053	77	10,936	0	248	1	2	0
9	76.85	+ 837	77	10,801	2,268	115	0	3	0
10	76.95	+ 687	78.5	10,631	781	86	0	7	0
11	76.98	- 576	77	10,493	292	60	1	22	0
12	77.00	+ 1,284	75	10,870	1,229	77	2	30	0
13	76.98	- 1,395	76	12,408	583	96	1	25	0
14	76.83	- 1,395	74	11,253	0	26	0	13	0
15	76.78	0	74	12,075	0	17	0	9	0
16	76.66	-2,790	73	9,383	0	8	0	11	0
17	76.85	+ 2,790	74	12,196	0	11	1	5	0
18	76.49	-5,457	72	12,315	0	14	0	9	0

Table 2 continued.

Date	Reservoir Elevation MSL (+2000)	Reservoir 24-hr net storage change A.F.	Reservoir surface water temp. °F.	Daily mean Brownlee water release	Daily mean Brownlee spillway discharge cfs	Total barge trap catches		Total downstream migrant facility catches	
						Chinook Steelhead		Chinook	Steelhead
Aug									
19	76.25	-13,453	72.8	12,246	0	6	0	2	0
20	76.20	0	72	10,092	0	4	0	5	0
21	76.21	0	72	12,226	0	3	0	6	0
22	76.43	0	73	10,945	0	2	0	24	0
23	76.75	+15,000	74	10,377	1,396	0	0	14	0
24	77.10	+ 6,700	73	14,636	3,701	1	0	30	0
25	76.94	- 837	74	14,059	2,559	2	0	20	0
26	76.92	+ 2,223	71.1	15,687	3,885	1	0	15	1
27	76.86	+ 6,985	72	10,599	1,403	0	0	24	0
28	76.97	0	72	12,858	1,910	1	0	41	0
29	76.93	- 5,580	70.4	14,378	10,736	1	0	0	0
30	76.91	- 2,790	70.4	15,712	11,854	4	1	0	0
31	77.00	0	70.2	17,200	5,829	1	0	52	0
Sept									
1	76.90	- 1,395	71	16,446	2,019	0	0	69	0
2	76.57	- 4,603	70	13,147	0	1	0	92	0
3	76.27	- 4,186	71	14,275	0	0	0	51	0
4	75.75	- 7,241	70	14,086	0	1	0	31	0
5	75.35	- 5,560	69.1	13,568	0	0	0	92	3
6	75.11	- 3,336	70	10,923	2,415	0	0	136	4
7	75.30	+ 2,641	70	15,055	5,648	0	0	57	0
8	75.23	- 793	69	13,290	993	2	0	36	0
9	75.15	- 1,112	70	12,930	0	1	0	21	1
10	75.00	- 2,085	70	14,393	0	0	0	16	0
11	74.92	- 1,385	69.1	13,268	0	0	0	8	0
12	74.89	- 415	70	12,998	0	0	0	7	0
13	74.94	+ 969	70	9,748	0	0	0	60	0
14	75.50	+ 7,781	70	12,291	361	0	0	65	2
15	76.15	+ 9,043	69	16,607	6,428	0	0	61	6
16	76.25	- 9,845	68	20,039	9,526	0	0	11	2
17	76.25	0	68	19,212	10,455	0	0	14	0
18	75.95	- 5,000	67	19,034	10,641	0	0	13	0
19	75.70	- 5,000	68	18,991	10,836	0	0	23	0
20	75.70	0	67	18,846	11,508	3	0	17	0
21	75.80	+14,970	67	11,308	9,034	0	0	10	1
22	75.69	-15,029	68	19,433	8,382	2	0	5	0
23	75.42	-37,051	66	19,210	8,481	0	0	9	0
24	74.99	- 5,979	66	18,334	8,241	2	0	2	0
25	74.81	- 2,493	66	18,209	7,857	1	0	52	0
26	74.70	- 1,524	66	19,800	10,687	0	0	70	3
27	74.38	- 4,428	66	18,900	12,207	0	0	75	0
28	74.07	- 4,294	65	18,585	8,178	3	0	79	0
29	73.94	- 1,801	65	18,536	7,255	3	0	75	0
30	74.05	+ 1,653	64	15,838	4,683	1	0	51	0
Oct									
1	74.25	+ 2,635	62	15,213	4,124	0	0	31	0
2	74.45	+ 2,663	60	15,361	4,110	0	0	8	0
3	74.60	+ 2,078	64	15,496	5,684	4	0	18	0
4	74.70	+ 10,385	64	15,519	7,068	2	0	27	0
5	74.85	+ 2,077	63	15,893	5,950	3	0	23	0

Table 2 continued.

Date	Reservoir Elevation MSL(+2000)	Reservoir 24-hr net storage change A.F	Reservoir surface water temp °F.	Daily mean Brownlee water release	Daily mean Brownlee spillway discharge cfs	Total barge Trap catches		Total downstream Migrant facility catches	
						Chinook	Steelhead	Chinook	Steelhead
Oct									
6	74.82	- 415	63	15,860	7,141	3	0	27	0
7	75.07	+ 3,466	62	15,856	5,160	9	0	48	0
8	74.94	- 1,804	61	16,594	5,553	3	0	45	0
9	74.92	- 277	60	17,514	7,501	3	0	66	0
10	74.78	- 2,077	61	18,041	9,395	3	0	17	1
11	74.77	0	61	17,997	12,300	1	0	33	0
12	74.86	+ 1,246	60	18,783	11,010	3	0	23	0
13	74.87	+ 139	62	18,786	10,551	0		28	0
14	74.75	- 1,663	62	18,785	11,307	n.c.	n.c.	23	0
15	74.70	- 689	62	18,848	12,031	n.c.	n.c.	20	0
16	74.06	- 7,845	62	18,849	11,955	190	5	2	0
17	73.75	- 5,300	61	18,822	11,608	15	1	1	0
18	73.40	- 4,830	61	18,836	12,129	7	0	2	0
19	72.99	- 5,520	60	18,435	11,512	25	1	0	0
20	72.68	- 4,400	60	18,797	11,881	17	0	0	0
21	72.14	- 7,430	60	18,760	10,619	24	0	7	0
22	71.75	- 5,345	59	18,736	10,833	63	1	0	0
23	71.33	- 5,755	58	18,865	10,974	44	1	15	0
24	70.94	- 4,710	57	18,780	11,615	7	0	10	0
25	70.68	- 4,160	58	18,814	11,788	12	0	11	0
26	70.23	- 6,120	58.2	18,133	9,495	30	0	0	0
27	69.88	- 4,756	58	16,775	8,633	25	0	0	0
28	69.34	- 5,946	58	18,853	10,001	37	1	54	0
29	68.58	-11,648	59	16,064	1,465	28	0	32	0
30	68.55	- 425	59	11,329	2,686	27	1	11	0
31	68.68	+ 1,775	59	14,542	6,785	17	0	4	0
Nov									
1	68.67	- 135	60	15,681	8,193	21	0	11	0
2	68.61	- 810	58	15,194	5,540	n.c.	n.c.	17	0
3	68.61	- 540	57	15,746	5,703	n.c.	n.c.	20	0
4	68.45	- 2,025	57	15,860	5,546	38	0	15	0
5	68.20	- 2,970	56	13,751	1,864	10	0	8	0
6	68.30	+ 1,350	56	12,659	771	7	0	10	0
7	68.60	+ 4,050	56	11,890	915	4	0	76	0
8	68.85	+ 3,375	55	12,889	3,132	0	0	38	0
9	69.02	+ 2,296	54	13,925	3,966	14	0	16	0
10	69.00	- 271	54	13,354	3,448	9	0	17	0
11	69.05	0	54	14,921	4,562	4	0	11	0
12	69.02	0	53	12,888	1,768	10	0	0	0
13	68.84	- 1,350	--	13,645	1,729	4	0	8	0
14	68.84	- 1,350	52	13,396	1,306	4	0	11	0
15	68.85	0	54	12,526	0	1	0	16	0
16	68.75	- 675	54	14,568	125	0	0	0	0
17	68.51	- 3,240	54	13,960	0	1	0	6	0
18	68.34	- 2,835	54	14,412	0	1	0	0	0
19	68.05	- 4,390	53	13,883	0	0	0	0	0
20	68.00	0	52	12,957	275	1	0	15	0
21	68.04	+ 540	53	11,292	767	2	1	0	0
22	68.29	+ 3,375	52	11,136	1,119	4	0	44	0
23	68.63	+ 4,570	51	12,328	1,051	2	0	34	0



Table 2 continued.

Date	Reservoir Elevation MSL(+2000)	Reservoir 24-hr net storage change A.F	Reservoir surface water temp °F.	Daily mean Brownlee water release	Daily mean Brownlee spillway discharge cfs	Total barge Trap catches		Total downstream Migrant facility catches	
						Chinook	Steelhead	Chinook	Steelhead
Nov									
24	68.90	+ 3,645	51	12,373	693	1	0	0	0
25	69.25	+ 4,738	53	13,162	1,349	5	0	56	0
26	69.39	+ 1,896	52	15,451	6,098	n.c.	n.c.	0	0
27	69.20	- 2,574	52	16,287	6,013	9	0	0	0
28	68.82	- 5,950	52	17,928	7,595	n.c.	n.c.	28	0
29	68.26	- 6,750	52	18,154	8,263	12	0	0	0
30	67.68	- 7,814	46	17,710	4,564	6	0	9	0

\* All data except bare trap catches from Idaho Power Company.

n.c. Traps not checked

Table 3, Computations of estimated numbers of chinook salmon and steelhead trout passing barge trapping site, July 15-August 26 and October 1-November 12, 1959

Date	Barge trap floes cfs			Total trap flows, cfs	Mean daily release at Brownlee., cfs	Factor	Estimated total number	
	#1	2	#3				Chinook	Steelhead
July								
15	150	120	130	420	11,204	27	54	
16	120	120	120	360	11,045	31		
17	180	210	120	510	11,844	23	46	
18	180	168	144	492	10,194	21	84	
19	180	168	180	428	8,408	20		
20	288	216	252	756	18,558	25		
21	180			180	10,414	58		
22					12,448			
23					11,088			
24		168	150	318	11,118	35	455	
25		168	252	420	10,496	25	575	
26		210	180	390	8,344	21	1,617	42
27		252	180	432	10,676	25	1,875	
28		216	144	360	9,814	27	3,159	
29		210	180	390	9,672	25	4,325	
30		168	150	318	9,631	30	2,700	
31		168	180	348	8,028	24	2,001	23
Aug								
1		180	180	360	8,185	23	2,093	
2		210	180	390	7,820	20	1,580	
3		30	210	240	8,535	36	3,024	
4		42	180	222	9,944	45	4,410	
5		42	216	258	9,477	37	3,404	111
6		42	252	294	9,926	34	3,570	
7		36	162	198	10,949	55	8,195	165
8		42	168	210	10,936	52	12,896	52
9		42	144	186	10,801	58	6,670	
10		42	180	222	10,631	48	4,128	
11		36	180	216	10,493	49	2,940	49
12		144	180	324	10,870	34	2,618	68
13		144	180	324	12,408	38	3,648	38
14		180		180	11,253	63	1,638	
15		144		144	12,075	84	1,428	
16		180		180	9,383	52	416	
17		180		180	12,196	68	748	68
18		180		180	12,315	68	952	
19		210		210	12,246	58	348	
20		252	216	468	11,092	24	96	
21		210	216	426	12,226	29	87	
22		210	252	462	12,945	28	56	
23		168	210	378	10,377	27	0	
24		210	210	420	14,636	35	35	
25		168	252	420	14,059	33	66	
26		168	210	378	15,687	42	42	
							81,979	616

Table 3, continued.

Date	Barge trap floes cfs			Total trap flows, cfs	Mean daily release at Brownlee., cfs	Factor	Estimated total number	
	#1	2	#3				Chinook	Steelhead
Oct								
1	127.2	146.4	105.6	379.2	15,213	40		
2	127.2	156	110.4	393.6	15,361	39		
3	129.6	158.4	112.8	400.8	15,496	39	156	
4	127.2	156	110.4	393.6	15,519	39	78	
5	127.2	144	112.8	384	15,893	41	123	
6	97.2	109.8	81	288	15,860	55	165	
7	99	126	86.4	311.4	15,856	51	459	
8	95.4	117	81	293.4	15,594	53	159	
9	95.4	115.2	79.2	289.8	17,514	60	180	
10	97.2	115.2	79.2	291.6	18,041	62	186	
11	97.2	117	79.2	293.4	17,997	61	61	
12	99	118.8	77.4	295.2	18,783	64	192	
13	97.2	117	79.2	293.4	18,786	64		
14	No checks engine out of order				18,785			
15	No checks engine out of order				18,848			
16	99	out of operation until Nov. 11	79.2	297	18,849	63	11,970	378
17	97.2		99	196.2	18,822	96	1,440	
18	97.2		99	196.2	18,836	96	672	
19	99		81	180	18,835	105	2,625	105
20	97.2		81	178.2	18,797	105	1,785	
21	99		91.8	190.8	18,760	98	2,352	
22	95.4		88.2	183.6	18,736	102	6,426	102
23	97.2		90	187.2	18,865	101	4,444	101
24	97.2		91.8	189	18,780	99	5,643	
25	99		91.8	190.8	18,814	99	1,188	
26	102.6		91.8	194.4	18,133	93	2,790	
27	102.6		93.6	196.2	16,775	85	2,125	
28	104.4		93.6	198	18,853	95	3,515	95
29	104.4		90	194.4	16,064	83	2,324	
30	100.8		90	190.8	11,329	59	1,593	59
31	99		90	189	14,542	77	1,309	
Nov								
1	100.8		91.8	192.6	15,681	81	1,701	
2	No the ks boat motor gone				15,194			
3	No the ks boat motor gone				15,746			
4	102.6		93.6	196.2	15,860	81	3,078	
5	102.6		90	192.6	13,751	71	710	
6	99		86.4	185.4	12,659	68	476	
7	102.6		90	192.6	11,890	62	248	
8	100.8		90	190.8	12,889	68	68	
9	136.8		115.2	252	13,925	55	770	
10	134.4		115.2	249.6	13,354	54	486	
11	136.8	144	120	400.8	14,921	37	148	
12	136.8	144	122.4	403.2	12,888	32	320	
							61,965	840

Table 4. Hourly spill and total by-pass at Brownlee Dam  
on July 20 and July 22, 1960.

Time	July 20		July 22	
	Spill in c.f.s.	Total by-pass c.f.s.	Spill in c.f.s.	Total by pass c.f.s.
1 A.M.	2,000	11,045	---	9,620
2 A.M.	2,000	11,060	22,365	31,425
3 A.M.	2,000	10,920	29,886	38,716
4 A.M.	2,000	9,955	30,142	38,882
5 A.M.	2,000	9,745	33,446	41,596
6 A.M.	2,000	10,140	30,155	38,895
7 A.M.	2,000	11,150	26,147	35,497
8 A.M.	500	11,075	10,250	21,165
9 A.M.	---	11,110	15,570	26,665
10 A.M.	---	10,690	16,000	27,885
11 A.M.	1,067	13,227	20,820	33,235
12 Noon	21,500	35,920	9,710	21,700
1 P.M.	28,000	42,450	---	9,575
2 P.M.	25,900	40,305	---	6,125
3 P.M.	6,305	19,685	---	7,130
4 P.M.	8,000	19,755	---	9,540
5 P.M.	9,000	19,380	---	11,570
6 P.M.	28,000	36,605	---	11,605
7 P.M.	17,400	26,320	---	12,790
8 P.M.	12,100	21,380	---	12,410
9 P.M.	9,870	21,350	---	14,085
10 P.M.	1,400	15,635	---	13,780
11 P.M.	---	13,775	---	13,045
12 Mid.	---	12,180	---	11,280

occurred when the surface temperatures of the reservoir ranged from 53 up to 70 degrees F. (Table 2).

Only small numbers of downstream migrants passed through or under the barrier net the last part of August or the first part of September despite the fact that large water releases were made. Possibly there were no concentrations of chinook salmon in the vicinity of the net and dam at this time.

The second period of high catches in 1959 occurred between October 1 and November 12 when an estimated 61,965 chinook salmon passed by the trapping barges below Brownlee Dam. A large hole in the Idaho shore-wing net was discovered soon after the beginning of this second large surge of downstream migrants. The heavy water releases at Brownlee in late August and in September and October probably attracted large numbers of chinook salmon fingerlings from the upper reaches of the reservoir.

Assuming the barge traps were catching a representative sample of migrants, that is migrants were evenly distributed through the river cross-sectional areas, the estimated total of downstream chinook migrants passing by the trapping site from July 15 to August 26 and October 1 to November 12 was 143,944, as evidenced by the barge trap catches.

Approximately 78.4 per cent of the downstream migrating chinook salmon caught in the trapping barges from July 1 to November 15, 1959, were dead at the time of examination. Some of the fish unquestionably died after entering the traps, therefore the mortality rates shown must be considered maximum. The per cents of chinooks for the respective months which were dead upon examination were as follows: July--74.0, August--83.4, September--95.0, October--74.8 and November --63.2. Nearly all of the dead fish examined showed some evidence of subjection to pressure changes--bulging eyes; broken air bladder; bleeding at the gills, mouth and anus; or the protrusion of viscera, through anus.

#### Fork-length frequencies of downstream migrating chinook

Table 5 shows the fork-length frequencies of 2,340 chinook salmon downstream migrants caught on the trapping barges from April 1, 1959, to December 31 1959. A mean monthly growth increment of approximately 16.2 mm. was exhibited by chinook salmon, most of which were fall chinook.

It was apparent that some of the fry caught in April and May, 1959, were offspring of fish that had spawned below Brownlee Dam and a short distance above the trapping site.

#### Steelhead trout downstream migrants

Catches of steelhead trout downstream migrants were relatively light during the two periods of heavy chinook salmon catches. This is probably due to the fact that the bulk of the steelhead migrants leaving the reservoir had already passed through prior to these periods; those remaining had lost their migratory instinct. Total estimated numbers of steelhead caught from July 15 to August 26 were 616 fish and from October 1 to November 12, 840 fish (Table 3).

Approximately 78.6 per cent of the steelhead caught from July 1 to November 15, 1959, were dead. Most of these exhibited the same symptoms of pressure changes as the chinook. Daily, monthly and total mortality rates for chinook salmon and steelhead trout catches are given in Table 6. The two species are combined inasmuch as the total mortality rates were almost identical.

#### Fork-length frequencies of downstream migrating steelhead trout.

Steelhead caught ranged in fork length from 175 to 238 mm. Sufficient numbers were not obtained to present fork-length frequency data.

#### Seagull activity

Large concentrations of seagulls were present below the dam daily during the two periods of heavy salmon catches mentioned. These gulls were observed to be feeding on dead and live fish--presumably salmon or steelhead. Heaviest concentrations of feeding gulls were in the powerhouse tailrace and below the spillway.

Table 5. Fork-length frequency of 2,340 chinook salmon downstream migrants caught from April 1, 1959, to December 31, 1959 on downstream migrant trapping barges blow Brownlee Dam.

Length in mm.	Apr.	May	June	July*	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
20-24	1								
25-29	3	1							
30-34	15	5							
35-39	24	6							
40-44	2	1							
45-49	4								
50-54	3								
55-59									
60-64		1							
65-69		2	1						
70-74	1	2	2						
75-79		6	1						
80-84		6	2						
85-89		19	6						
90-94	1	8	9						
95-99		4	7						
100-104		1	11						
105-109			17		1				
110-114			37						
115-119		1	91	3					
120-124		1	74	12	1				
125-129	2	1	51	43	29	1			
130-134		1	14	147	133				
135-139			8	246	188	2			
140-144			1	177	142	2			
145-149				67	49	3	3		
150-154			1	5	9	7	6		
155-159				2	1	1	6		
160-164						1	39	2	
165-169						2	76	11	
170-174			1			1	151	17	
175-179							115	31	7
180-184			1				53	28	12
185-189							2	12	5
190-194			1					12	6
195-199							2	5	
200-204					1		1	3	1
205-209								1	
$\bar{x}$ =	41.9	71.1	118.1	138.0	138.1	151.3	172.9	180.9	184.8
n =	56	66	336	702	533	20	454	122	31

\* Approximately 93% of the July catch was made between July 24 and July 31.

Table 6. Daily, monthly and total mortality rates for combined chinook salmon and steelhead trout barge trap catches, July 15 - November 15, 1959.

July	Number Caught	Number Dead	Per cent Dead	Aug.	Number Caught	Number Dead	Per Cent Dead
1				1	91	41	45.05
2				2	79	75	94.94
3				3	84	65	77.38
4				4	98	48	48.98
5				5	95	82	86.32
6				6	106	93	87.74
7				7	152	145	95.39
8				8	249	242	97.19
9				9	115	112	97.39
10				10	86	58	67.44
11				11	61	35	57.38
12				12	79	66	83.54
13				13	97	96	98.97
14				14	26	26	100.00
15	2			15	17	13	76.47
16				16	8	7	87.50
17	2			17	12	11	91.66
18	4	2	50.00	18	14	11	78.57
19				19	6	5	83.33
20				20	4	1	25.00
21				21	3	2	66.66
22				22	2	2	50.00
23				23			
24	13	6	46.15	24	1	1	100.00
25	23	9	39.13	25	2	2	100.00
26	79	54	68.35	26	1	1	100.00
27	75	67	89.33	27			
28	117	101	86.32	28	1		
29	173	128	73.99	29	1	1	100.00
30	90	57	63.33	30	5	5	100.00
31	<u>88</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>78.41</u>	31	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Total	666	493	74.02		1,496	1,247	83.36
Sept.				Oct.			
1				1			
2	1	1	100.00	2			
3				3	4	2	50.00
4	1			4	2	2	100.00
5				5	3	3	100.00
6				6	3		
7				7	9	7	77.77
8	2	2	100.00	8	3	3	100.00
9	1	1	100.00	9	3	3	100.00
10				10	3	3	100.00
11				11	1	1	100.00
12				12	3	3	100.00
13				13			
14				14	n.c.		
15				15	n.c.		
16				16	196	182	92.86



(cont.) Sept.	Number Caught	Number Dead	Per cent Dead	(cont.) Oct.	Number Caught	Number Dead	Per cent Dead
17				17	15	11	73.33
18				18	7	5	71.43
19				19	26	11	42.31
20	3	3	100.00	20	17	11	64.71
21				21	24	16	66.66
22	2	2	100.00	22	64	40	62.50
23				23	45	33	73.33
24	2	2	100.00	24	57	43	75.44
25	1	1	100.00	25	12	8	66.66
26				26	30	22	73.33
27				27	25	13	52.00
28	3	3		28	38	31	81.58
29	3	3		29	28	19	67.86
30	1	1		30	28	14	50.00
31	—	—	—	31	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>58.82</u>
Total	20	19	95.00		663	496	74.81
Nov.							
1	21	13	61.90				
2	n.c.						
3	n.c.						
4	38	34	89.47				
5	10	6	60.00				
6	7	4	57.14				
7	4	3	75.00				
8							
9	14	9	64.29				
10	9	9	100.00				
11	4	2	50.00				
12	10	3	33.33				
13	4	3	75.00				
14	4						
15	1						
16							
17	1	1	100.00				
18	1						
19							
20	1	1	100.00				
21	3						
22	4	1	25.00				
23	2	2	100.00				
24	1						
25	5	3	60.00				
26	n.c.						
27	9	4	44.44				
28	n.c.						
29	12	7	58.33				
30	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>50.00</u>				
Total	171	108	63.16	n.c.	no check		
Grand Totals	3,016	2,363	78.35				

Of 28 gulls examined, 27 had salmon in their stomachs; 26 of the gulls had one identifiable salmon in their stomachs and one gull had two identifiable salmon in it. Gulls were of two species; glaucous-winged (Larus glaucescens) and herring (Larus argentatus).

### Summary and Discussion

There are two periods in 1959 when large catches of chinook salmon downstream migrants were made below Brownlee Dam and its downstream migrant facilities. The first occurred between July 15 and August 26 when an estimated 81,979 chinook passed the barrier net and the trapping site below the dam. The second occurred between October 1 and November 12 when an estimated 61,965 chinook salmon passed.

The first large surge of fish can probably be attributed to the rapid releases of large quantities of water from the reservoir and the subsequent displacement of cool waters just above the dam with warmer surface waters. Water temperatures in the upper strata of the reservoir increased apparently causing the chinook salmon to sound under or pass through lower, damaged parts of the net.

A large hole in the Idaho shore-wing net together with large reservoir draw-down could explain the second large movement of salmon out of the reservoir during October and November.

The estimates of the total fish passing the barge traps are probably low for several reasons. Some of the larger fish can escape the traps by swimming back out. Many of the chinook, presumably dead, were eaten by gulls before the fish passed by the trapping site. A large number of the dead fish probably rolled along the bottom of the river and became lodged on rocks and debris and consequently never reached the trapping sites. Since the traps fish only the surface waters, the estimates are probably low for both dead and live fish.

Monthly mean fork-length frequencies of fall chinook salmon downstream migrants increased from 41.9 mm. in April to 184.8 mm. in December of 1959.

Steelhead trout migrations were relatively light during the two surges of chinook. An estimated 616 passed the trapping site in the first surge and 777 in the second surge.

Gulls in large concentrations below the dam were observed feeding on fish presumed to be salmon or steelhead. Of 28 gull stomachs examined, 27 contained salmon.